

The Knowledge Bank at The Ohio State University

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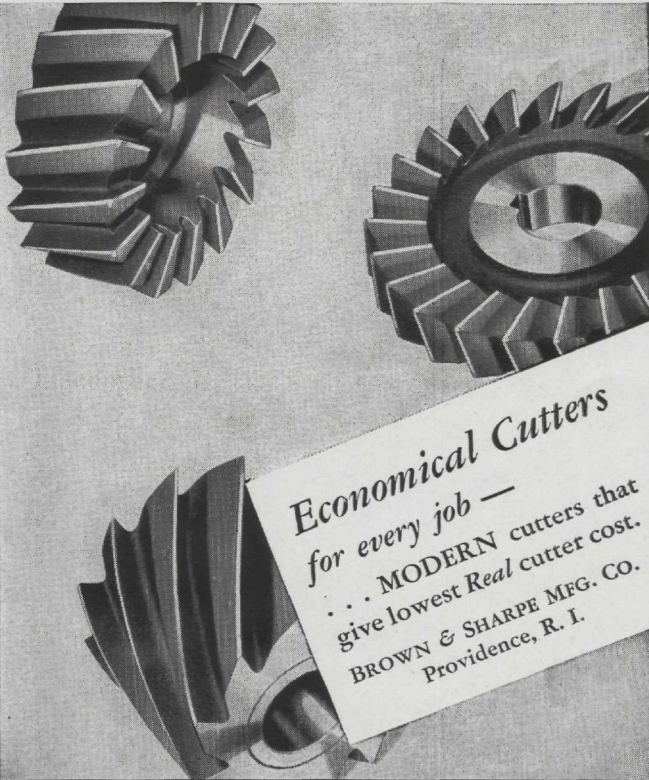
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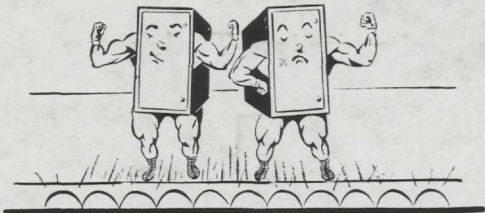
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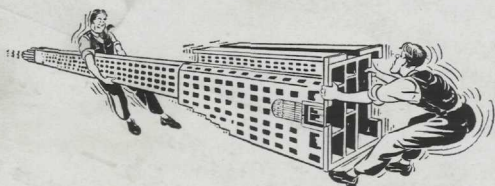


CONQUERING HEROES

TWO newcomers to the G-E family of electric products took the stage recently and proved to 250 industrial, utility, and railroad guests that they could "take it." The pair were oil-less circuit breakers, designed for applications heretofore limited to oil-type breakers.

As are all their brethren, these breakers are designed to protect electric circuits, interrupting those circuits when the current rises to a dangerous level. One of the pair operates magnetically. The other uses high-pressure air. As they should have been, the actual circuit interrupting tests in themselves were properly uneventful. The breakers passed them with ease—even though one test exceeded their interrupting ratings by 50 per cent.

Among those present were three distinguished ex-Test men—E. O. Shreve, Iowa State '04, G-E vice-president in charge of apparatus sales; M. O. Troy, Virginia '96, commercial vice-president and head of the Central Station Department; and D. C. Prince, Illinois '12, head of the engineering department, G-E Philadelphia Works.

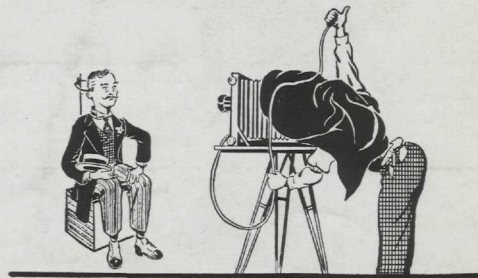


SKYSCRAPER STRETCHERS

NEW YORKERS who have the tallness of their city's skyscrapers neatly cataloged in their minds will soon have some mental reorienting to do. General Electric engineers are stretching the towering G-E building in midtown Manhattan.

The actual stretchers are four 25,000,000-candlepower searchlights of a type recently introduced by General Electric. Each contains three "midget suns"—1000-watt water-cooled mercury lamps the size of a cigarette. Four of these searchlights are being mounted so that they will send their streaks of bluish-white light up the building's corners, accentuating the structure's vertical lines and creating an illusion of greater height. Under favorable atmospheric conditions the beam will be visible high above the tower.

Thus, G-E illuminating engineers, some of whom only recently completed the Test Course for engineering college graduates, continue to introduce new methods of illumination. Other examples of their work can be seen in all parts of the nation—on highways, buildings, city streets, athletic fields, and hundreds of other places.



SIT STILL, PLEASE!

SOME photographic subjects are the perfection of immobility, but not so the subjects of W. K. Rankin, G-E engineer. He photographs electric arcs, the flashes of electricity that occur when a circuit is broken.

Before he could photograph these arcs, Mr. Rankin had to catch up with them. He designed what is believed to be the world's fastest camera—capable of taking 120,000 pictures per second. The fast-stepping arcs occurring in various types of electric apparatus can now be more closely studied and the product itself improved.

In making the camera it was found undesirable to use glass lenses. Therefore, the pinhole principle was used, employing 1000 holes of .01 inch diameter through which light passes to the film. The camera is its own darkroom, being surrounded by a case large enough to house its operators.

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